QUESTIONS FOR ANSWERS ON THE DAY

(But not taken up)

Increased water supply to Danaikanakeri tank, Hospet Taluk

Q.—852. Sri IJARI SIRASAPPA (Harpanahalli).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether they have received representations about the increased water supply to Danaikanakeri tank in Hospet Taluk ;

(*b*) if so, the action taken on that representation ?

A.—Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue and Public Works).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The matter is under investigation.

Amount spent on Samskriti Prachara.

Q.—907. Sri T. G. THIMME GOWDA (Tiptur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

the amount of expenditure incurred for "Samskriti Prachara" during the year 1953 ?

A.—Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Minister for Law and Education).—

Rs. 29,847-15-0.

Intermediate College at Krishnarajanagar.

Q.—993. Sri S. H. THAMMIAH *alias* HANUMANTHE GOWDARA THAMMIAH (Krishnarajanagar).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether they have given any assurance to open an Intermediate College at Krishnarajanagar ;

(*b*) when they would fulfil it ?

A.—Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—

(*a*) The University has not given any assurance in the matter.

(*b*) *Vide* answer above.

Redistribution of Districts.

Q.—1002. Sri K. PANCHAKSHARAIAH (Arsikere).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether the question of redistribution of districts in the State is under their consideration ;

(*b*) if so, when will it be given effect to ;

(*c*) whether the taluks will be redistributed in the same manner ;

(*d*) while re-distributing, whether the opinion of the leading public in the locality would be obtained ?

A.—Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue and Public Works).—

(*a*) Not at present.

(*b*) to (*d*) Do not arise in view of answer to (*a*).

BUDGET FOR 1954-55—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

(Procedure with respect to Debate.)

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now demands for Grants.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—Sir, yesterday I had sent a representation to the Secretary as to the procedure to be adopted while moving cut motions. Hitherto we have hardly done any work and many demands had to be skipped over. I have been telling from the beginning that by convention it is to be recognised that the Opposition alone has the right to send cut motions and oppose the demands. But we find a number of cut motions are being tabled by the members of the Treasury Bench. The object of the cut motions is to criticise Government and in some cases to censure them and I cannot understand the members of the Treasury Bench tabling cut motions. Though they

(Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.)

have a right to do so; by convention and tradition they are not allowed to do so. This point was brought to your notice last year alone when the Hon'ble Leader of the House and the Opposition came to an agreement and, if I remember correctly, the Treasury Bench abstained from moving their cut motions, and this privilege rightly was given to the members of the Opposition. But yesterday that last year's tradition was broken up and cut motions were taken up haphazard and I can say that members of the Treasury Bench, specially Sri Madiah who is an adept in sending cut motions and who is always first in the list did not follow that convention. So I appeal to you to appreciate the need of conceding this privilege to the Opposition.

(Sri M. Madiah interrupted).

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am extremely sorry that the Hon'ble Member should interrupt. While an Hon'ble Member is making serious suggestions on behalf of his party about taking up cut motions in which they are more interested than other members, it is my high duty to hear them fully and come to conclusions. You will have every opportunity to express your views.

Sri M. MADIAH.—I want to make a personal explanation. My name was associated in the statement made by Leader of the Opposition. I think I have got a privilege to clarify it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—All right. You will be given an opportunity to express your views.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I must bring to the notice of the Chair the practice prevailing in England. In English democracy it is the right of the Opposition to select the demands that they want to discuss and seek the permission of the Chair to allow them to speak on those particular demands. Accordingly, yesterday I submitted to the Chair a list of demands we should like to criticise and also I indicated the dates on which those demands have to be taken up. It is true that it must be done by agreement or by convention. I appeal to the Chair and also to the Leader of the House to establish a certain convention in this respect and see that this valuable privilege given to this House is well made use of and not spent in ventilating our local grievances or personal ones or some such thing.

Mr. SPEAKER.—You mean agreement by parties?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—By convention. There is nothing in the rule to prevent a Member from tabling cut motions. But let them establish such conventions as are existing in the other Parliaments. By convention we must establish a precedent not only for our own House but also for the other House.

(Sri A. Bheemappa Naik rose.)

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri Madiah will have the first chance.

Sri M. MADIAH.—With regard to my name being associated in the statement by Sri Imam, the Leader of the Opposition, I wish to say that I humourously said that.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—I see.

Sri M. MADIAH.—I hope that my privileges will be safe in the hands of the Chair.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Molakalmuru).—When the Constituent Assembly was meeting, or later, after it was converted into Legislative Assembly and even after this House came into existence, no convention of such sort as stated by the Leader of the Opposition has ever been built up. If he refers to conventions adopted elsewhere that is a different thing. We have been all along sending notices of cut motions. But it is possible for us to come to an agreement in this respect. Yesterday Sri Imam was telling me that all unimportant demands may once for all be guillotined and only important subjects taken up and cut motions on those demands discussed. This appears to me a very useful method. We would certainly not disagree with him when he says that convention has to be built up. But to prevent members on this side sending cut motions is to prevent them from bringing to the notice of this House or the Government certain local grievances in respect of what they

have got to say about the administrative machinery and administration itself. Therefore, while we are agreeable to come to some terms with the Opposition, if the Leader of the Opposition takes the responsibility on behalf of that side we are sure that our leader will discuss with him and come to an agreement. We have no objection at all to see that cut motions are moved on some definite basis. But we will not agree to the suggestion that we should not send cut motions. The convention that he has quoted is of some other legislature and not of this.

Sri M. LINGANNA (Nanjangud).—It is probable that the right of an individual member of this House as is confined by the Rules of Procedure will be taken away probably if he is not allowed to move cut motion. But probably my friend Sri A. Bheemappa Naik will agree with me when I say the following. No doubt cut motions have been moved and most of them pertain to local grievances; some of them do raise some important discussion on the policy pertaining to a particular head like Revenue or Industry or some other head. Let us suppose for the moment that there are no cut motions. Then would not a member who has moved a cut motion derive the same benefit? If main demands are moved but not cut motions, then every member of the House will get an opportunity to offer his remarks on the main demands. Suppose, I will have a cut motion in relation to a local problem. But if I do not move my cut motion, that does not mean that I am losing the right to express the content of the same cut motion while I speak on the demand. While speaking on the demand itself even local grievances may be referred to, even the particular subject that a particular member is fond of can be referred to and his right to so refer is not taken away. So if we were to resort to the practice of moving cut motions it does mean that we reduce ourselves to the old tradition of the Representative Assembly, namely, making prayers and representations. I believe my friend Sri Bheemappa Naik will agree with me on this point. He is very accommodative and I believe he is as much enthusiastic as anybody else in this House to bring into practice a new mode of discussing demands and elevate our parliamentary procedure to the level of the British Parliament. It does not mean the practice obtaining in England should not be brought into effect. We have adopted for that matter several principles prevailing in the Parliament of England. Thereby we are not curtailing the right of any member. What would be the benefit conferred on the member? If we adopt this method we will have more time on each demand. Every member will get an opportunity either to support the demand or bring local grievences to notice of the Government or he can raise a discussion on the demand and in the time allowed to him he may bring to the notice of the Government the lacunæ in the several heads concerned. When we separately discuss each accounting head, he can refer to several matters. When we take the demand as such, we can look into several matters again. In the general discussion we cannot discuss much on every demand. But here demands are discussed with particular intention and intensity. We can bring to the notice of the Government several irregularities in accounting and lapses in several demands. Therefore there is nothing wrong in departing from the original practice adopted and entering a new era. I believe Sri A Bheemappa Naik will agree with this arrangement.

Sri M. MADIAH.—Yesterday the Chair was pleased to give a ruling that the old practice should be continued.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That was no ruling. I simply said that because there was no agreement forthcoming on cut motions. I would stick to the rules.

Sri M. MADIAH.—Sir, under Rule 124 of the Rules of Procedure, Members are given privileges to move cut motions to reduce any grant or to omit any grant or any item in a grant. These are the privileges under the rules given to Members. If the practice is not.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—You can read Rule 144 along with that rule and you need not read it aloud. You can read for yourself.

Sri M. MADIAH.—Therefore Sir, those who have sent up cut motions may be kindly permitted to move their cut motions and ventilate their grievances.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Leader of the House).—Sir, this question is repeatedly being raised. It is a question of convention. If the Leader of the Opposition discusses the matter with us, I think, there will be some settlement. He has been talking about conventions. He says this is the convention in the House of Commons. For example, there is no convention of walking-out in the House of Commons.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—You seem to be very much concerned over the walk-outs.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Regarding conventions, as you said, Sir, and as also Sri Bheemappa Naik, agreement can be reached by mutual discussion. In the absence of an agreement, rules will have to be enforced.

Mr. SPEAKER.—So the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition Party will be pleased to have me also along with them some time before six or so this evening, so that I will be in a position to make a statement tomorrow and it will not be a ruling. I will make that statement tomorrow.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Chief Minister).—There is another matter, Sir. The Finance Bill relating to Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill has to be taken up. As you are aware, the Leader of the Opposition, I and a few others met in your chambers and we came to a settlement that on 22nd evening it may be taken up. I have subsequently sounded the opinion of several other members. They are also agreeable to it. Therefore I request that, in pursuance of the agreement we reached in your presence, the evening of the 22nd March 1954 may be fixed for taking up the Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill for consideration.

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH (Maddur).—I have already submitted that it will not be convenient for some of us for the reasons I have already explained. My idea is that there is no hurry for this Bill to be taken up immediately. It can be taken up later. If, in spite of the representation, the House decides to go on with the Bill, I have nothing to say in the matter.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The agreement that has been reached is that we may take up this Bill on 22nd March at 5-30 P.M. Elections will be over by 5 P.M. This has been agreed to by both the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—May I suggest for the convenience of members a time limit for the debate? I do not want to suggest any curtailment of the debate on the matter. You may, in your generosity, fix any time. Let there be some definite time limit instead of going on till midnight. Any time you may fix, we will be agreeable. If a time limit is fixed, members will be in a position to go back to their respective places.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—It is very difficult to forecast how much time we need. If we do not finish it that evening, we will postpone it to the next evening.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We will meet at 5-30 P.M. on the 22nd and we will watch the progress and then decide.

Now Demand for Grants, Demand No. 6.

May I fix up a time limit as I did yesterday? Now it is 1-20. We will go on with this Demand till 2. From 2 to 2-45 we will take Demand No. 7. From 2-45 to 4, we will have Demand No. 8 Irrigation. From 4 to 4-45 we will have Demand No. 9 Irrigation. The last two demands will adjust themselves. Now we will take up Demand No. 6.

DEMAND No. 6—CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS.

12. CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1955, in respect of 'Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts'."